

# that 用法归纳

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that 是英语中一个不可小觑的单词，无论是阅读还是写作，无论是书面语还是英语口语，that 可以说无处不在。因此，掌握 that 的用法很有必要。下面总结一下 that 的基本用法。

## 一、引导名词性从句

即引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句，that 没有任何意义，也不作任何句子成分，只起引导作用。

### 1. 引导主语从句

由于中英语言文化的差异，汉语没有主语从句。如，“英语很重要不是人人都认同的。”汉语语法认为，“英语很重要”是主位词组做句子的主语。而英语句子“*That English is of vital importance is not acknowledged by all.*”中，*That English is of vital importance* 是主语从句。虽然 that 没有任何意义，也不作任何句子成分，只起引导作用，但是却不能省略。如：

*That English teacher can speak fluent English is a fundamental requirement.*

### 2. 引导宾语从句

引导宾语从句的 that 一般可以省略，但在以下六种情况下，一般不能省略。

(1) 两个以上的宾语从句并列时，从第二个从句开始，that 不能省略。如：

*Jack was informed (that) he had been enrolled in Sun Yat-sen University, and that he should register by August.*

(2) 介词后引导宾语从句的 that 不能省略。如：

*His parents expected him nothing but/except that he can make a living by himself after graduation.*

(3) 主句的谓语动词与 that 引导的宾语从句之间有插入语时，that 不可省略。如：

*The head teacher told Jack, after a short hesitation, that he could have a day off on condition that he could make up for the missing lessons.*

(4) 形容词后引导宾语从句的 that 一般不省略。如：

*Mary's parents are very content that their daughter has made such great progress in the final examination.*

(5) 在 *it* (形式宾语) + *adj.* (补足语) + that (宾语从句) 结构中，that 不能省略。如：

*Everyone believes it strange that he could pass the driving test.*

(6) 在直接引语中，that 引导的宾语从句与主句隔开时，that 不能省略。如：

*"I'm sorry to say," he said, "that you are not the suitable person for the work."*

### 3. 引导表语从句

表语从句位于连系动词后，引导表语从句的 that 一般不能省略。如：

*My advice is that everyone be punctual for the appointment.*  
特别注意：下列句式中的 that 一般不能用 because 代替。

*The reason why he was late for school is that he missed the early bus.*

### 4. 引导同位从句

同位语从句就是在 *news, information, fact, word, idea* 等抽象名词之后，说明其具体内容的从句。引导同位语从句的 that 一般不能省略。如：

*Based on the fact that you are enthusiastic about Chinese culture, I'm writing to invite you to get involved in it.*

## 二、引导定语从句

that 常被用来代替关系代词 *which* 或 *who*，引导定语从句。以下几种情况，多用 that 而不用 *which* 或 *who*。

1. 当先行词是表示事物的 *all, any, anything, everything, nothing* 或被 *all, any, every* 等修饰时。如：

*Do you have anything that you are puzzled with?*

*All that can be done must be done.*

2. 当先行词被形容词的最高级或序数词修饰时。如：

*It is one of the most touching movies that have been shown this month.*

*The first thing that we should do is to get some food.*

3. 当先行词有 *the only, the very, the same, the last* 等修饰时。如：

*The only thing that is impressive is his unforgettable experience in Beijing.*

4. 当主句以 *who* 或 *which* 开头的疑问句时。如：

*Who is the girl that is delivering a speech over there?*

5. 当先行词既有人又有物时。如：

*The writer and his novel that you have just talked about are really well known.*

## 三、引导状语从句

1. that 可引导目的状语从句和结果状语从句，that 一般不省略。如：

*The story is so touching that we will bear in our mind for a long period.*

*An English Speech Contest will be organized so that/ in order that students can improve their oral English.*

## 四、用作替代词

*My seat is next to that of Mary's.*